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STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(2017 - 18)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Educational Schemes for Tribals of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 2018/ Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 09.08.2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 09.08.2018

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 2018/ Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2017-18)

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria
3. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
5. Shri Jhina Hikaka
6. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
7. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
8. Smt. K. Maragatham
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12. Shri Ch. Malla Reddy
13. Smt. Satabdi Roy
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15. Prof. Sadhu Singh
16. Smt. Mamata Thakur
17. Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava
18. Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav*
19. Dr. Karan Singh Yadav
20. Vacant
21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
23. Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas#
24. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel
25. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
26. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
27. Smt. Kanta Kardam**
28. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
29. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
30. Smt. Chhaya Verma
31. Shri Ramkumar Verma

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* Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 14.03.2018

** Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 02.06.2018

\# Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 23.06.2018 in place of Shri Ahamed Hassan.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh	-	Additional Secretary
2.	Shri Ashok Sajwan	-	Director
3.	Smt. Mamta Kemwal	-	Additional Director
4.	Shri Maneesh Mohan Kamble	-	Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Fifty-sixth Report on the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on 'Educational Schemes for Tribals' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

2. The Forty-ninth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 3rd January, 2018. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on 4th June, 2018. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment at their sitting held on 7th August, 2018.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment is given in Appendix.

4. For facility of reference observations/recommendations/comments of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

7 August, 2018
16Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

RAMESH BAIS
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

REPORT

CHAPTER I

1.1 This Report deals with the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Educational Schemes for Tribals of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

1.2 The Forty-ninth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 3rd January, 2018. It contained 16 Observations/ Recommendations. Replies of Government in respect of all the observations/ recommendations have been received and are categorized as under:

(i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government :

Para Nos. 1.15, 2.9, 2.10, 3.7, 4.13, 5.8, 5.9, 6.10, 7.4 and 7.5

(Total 10 – Chapter II)

(ii) Observations/Recommendations which the committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government :

Para Nos. NIL

(Chapter III)

(iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration:

Para Nos. 3.6 and 6.9

(Total 2 - Chapter IV)

(iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature :

Para Nos. 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, and 5.10

(Total 4 - Chapter V)

1.3 **The Committee desire that Action Taken Replies on the observations/ recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final action taken notes in respect of the recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case not later than three months of the presentation of this Report.**

1.4 The Committee will now deal with some of the replies received from the Government which need reiteration or merit comments.

A. Profile of Scheduled Tribes

Recommendation (Para 1.15)

1.5 The Committee noted that though there are so many educational schemes for the tribals in the country yet the literacy rate of tribals is far below the national literacy rate which is a matter of serious concern. The Committee had been informed that poverty and poor economic conditions of STs, distance between home and school (especially for secondary education and above) and lack of awareness and understanding of utility and long-term value of formal education among illiterate elders are the main reasons for low literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes. The Committee were not convinced with the reasons attributed to the low literacy rate of STs. The Committee are of the view that efforts made/being made by the Ministry through Ashram Schools, Pre-Matric Scholarships, Post-Matric Scholarships and top class education for ST students have not yielded the desired result in ameliorating the education status of the ST students. The Committee found that the Schemes being implemented by the Ministries lack conviction, dedication and supervision. The Committee exhorted the Ministry to show requisite commitment in implementation of these Schemes if justice is to done with the ST students.

1.6 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their Action Taken Note have stated as under:

"In order to bridge the gaps in literacy of Scheduled Tribe children, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing number of schemes for improving education and literacy rate amongst tribals:

1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP):It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and others by providing support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc. As per scheme guidelines 40-50% of the total fund allocation has to be for the activities related to education sector like addition to existing building infrastructure, construction of co-ed residential schools, construction of Girls and Boys Hostels, vocational training centres in residential schools, IT based education facilities / equipment etc.

2. Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs: Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States / UTs / Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and / or extension of existing hostels. State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis.

3. Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas: The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. Under the scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis.

4. Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas: The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the states, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the Scheme.

It has been decided to discontinue the three schemes (point 2 to 4 - Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs, Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas, Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas) from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP).

5. States have been addressed to take a series of measures to address the problem of drop outs: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script through Tribal Research Institutes and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, content of the primers in the Tribal Cultural context, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals, construction of Girls toilets to check girl drop out, for physical safety, and to address sanitation issues, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait.

Apart from schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the nodal Department for education/literacy, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), is implementing various schemes for education and to improve the literacy rate, through Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Midday meal, Rashtriya Madhyamic Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) across the country including as part of its tribal sub plan (now called Scheduled Tribe Component).

As per the Census data, literacy gap among overall population and ST population has reduced to 14% (73% - 59%) during 2011 as compared to 27.22% (43.57% - 16.35%) during 1981.

Pass percentage of ST students in Xth Board exam has increased to 64.09% during 2015 as compared to 48.27% during 2005. Similarly pass percentage of ST students in XIIth Board exam has increased to 68.88% during 2015 as compared to 57.37% during 2005. Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) pass percentage during 2016-17 in Xth and XIIth Board was 96% and 85.5% respectively.

[**Data source**: Primary data received from the State Governments]

Dropout rate amongst ST student (class I – X) has reduced to 62.4% during 2014 from 85% during 1991.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) among ST students (class IX- X) has increased from 67.1% during 2014 to 72.2% during 2016. Similarly, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) among ST students (class XI-XII) has increased from 34.4% during 2014 to 38.8% during 2016.

[**Data source**: Educational Statistics at a Glance – 2016, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy]"

1.7 The Committee note that measures have been taken by the State Governments to increase literacy rate among Schedule Tribes. The Ministry have not furnished the pass percentage of ST Students in Xth and XIIth Board exams for the year 2016 - 2017. The Committee observe that almost 1/3rd of the Tribal students do not pass 10th standard every year. The Committee recommend the Ministry to conduct a separate study to find out what ails the tribal students in getting education and reasons for such huge dropout rate. The findings of such study may

be submitted to the Committee too. The Committee further recommend the Ministry to construct new schools in every Tehsil of the Tribal Districts so that the tribal students (specially tribal girls) do not have to travel long distance for seeking education.

B. Scheme for the Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

Recommendation (Para 3.6)

1.8 The Committee found that the Scheme for the establishment of Ashram schools in Tribal sub-Plan areas is a centrally sponsored scheme under which the Central Government provides 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. However, the running and maintenance of Ashram Schools is the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration concerned. The Committee also learned that the complaints, if any, regarding poor maintenance/facilities, etc., of Ashram Schools are to be taken up with the concerned State Government. The Committee did not understand the rationale of leaving the running and maintenance of Ashram Schools to State Governments. This is the very reason that these schools are not only in such a bad condition but are also not running well. In the past also, the Committee had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Ministry towards the poor maintenance of these schools. Leaving it to the State Governments, the functioning and maintenance of these schools can never improve. More so, there is hardly any monitoring/inspection of these schools at the Ministry's level. There is a permanent shortage of teachers in these schools and State Governments always turn a blind eye. The Committee, therefore, desired that there has to be some strong mechanism in place by the Ministry so as to ensure that these schools function on the laid down parameters/criteria. The Committee also desired the Ministry to have a consistent/regular monitoring of these schools and shortcomings, if any, should be taken up with the respective State Governments as soon as the monitoring is done.

1.9 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their Action Taken Note have stated as under:

"The suggestions of the esteemed Committee have been noted for compliance. Regarding shortage of teachers, it is pertinent to mention that some State Governments recruit teachers out of their Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) [now called Scheduled Tribe Component (STC)] funds. For example: Madhya Pradesh has dedicated cadre teachers with the Tribal Department."

1.10 The Committee are fed up with the stereotype reply of the Ministry that the suggestions of the Committee have been noted for compliance without giving the reasons and manner in which suggestions will be complied with. As Ashram Schools are being funded by the Central Government, the Committee, therefore, reiterate its earlier recommendation for consistent/regular monitoring of these Ashram Schools. This will help in identifying the lacunae in implementation of the Scheme and would also have a check on basic amenities like washroom facilities, food and drinking water. The Ministry must visit/inspect these Ashram Schools and findings of such visits/inspections may also be reported to the Committee.

C. The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (PMS)

Recommendation (Para 4.11)

1.11 The Committee also found that Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has been/is being introduced to streamline the process of payment of scholarship. The Committee observed that even payment of scholarship through DBT is not yielding the desired results as process of opening of account by the students is not hassle free as banks are not very forthcoming in opening accounts of these students. The Committee desired

that the Ministry must look into it and if necessary, take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance so that the latter can instruct the banks accordingly.

1.12 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their Action Taken Note have stated as under:

"As per existing procedure, Ministry releases funds to the State Government/UT Administration and scholarships to the eligible ST students are being disbursed by the respective State Government/UT Administration into their bank account through DBT mode. No State Government/UT Administration has reported any difficulty in disbursing funds through DBT mode. However, these issues are being taken up with Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance to remove the bottlenecks so that the ST students may not face any problem in receiving scholarships into their bank account through DBT mode."

Recommendation (Para 4.12)

1.13 The Committee had been informed that certain banks are deducting some amount of the students' from the scholarship fund in the name of maintaining minimum balance in their account. The Committee deprecated such act on the part of bank officials as under the zero balance account, there is no minimum requirement of money to be kept in the account. The Committee were of the considered view that such attitude of bank officials is unacceptable. The Committee desired the Ministry to take up the matter at the highest level with the Ministry of Finance so that banks are instructed that they should not insist on minimum balance from the students.

1.14 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their Action Taken Note have stated as under:

"As per existing procedure, Ministry releases funds to the State Government/UT Administration and scholarships to the eligible ST students are being disbursed by the respective State Government/UT Administration into their bank account through DBT

mode. No State Government/UT Administration Has reported any difficulty in disbursing funds through DBT mode. However, these issues are being taken up with Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance to remove the bottlenecks so that the ST students may not face any problem in receiving scholarships into their bank account through DBT mode."

1.15 The Committee note that the issues of removing the bottlenecks in the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode of scholarships to ST Students and the charges levied in the name of non-maintenance of balance in scholarship accounts have been taken up with Department of Financial Services by the Ministry. The Committee recommend the Ministry to expedite the matter with the Department of Financial Services and apprise the Committee of the outcome.

D. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students

Recommendation (Para 5.10)

1.16 The Committee found that the amount provided under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is only Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers which is very low as per present Consumer Price Index (CPI). When asked if there is any proposal to enhance the amount, the Ministry informed that the proposal to enhance the amount of Scholarship from Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 per month for day scholars and from Rs. 350 to Rs. 525 per month for hostellers has already been recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) headed by Secretary Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and is pending for final approval of the competent authority. The Committee desired that the rate of scholarship must be enhanced if the Ministry genuinely want to do justice with these poor students.

1.17 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their Action Taken Note have stated as under:

"The rate of scholarships is proposed to be enhanced to ensure that harmonization of scholarships amount with various other Ministries of the Central Government. This Ministry will also take steps in future to harmonize the amount with those of other Ministries and consider for enhancement, if need arises."

1.18 The Committee are of the view that instead of augmenting the meager amount of scholarship of Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 per month for day scholars and Rs. 350 to Rs. 525 per month for hostellers, the Ministry is giving a demeaning picture of its sorry state of affairs by stating that Scholarships will be enhanced if need arises. The Committee desire that the Ministry should make all out efforts to expedite the proposal for enhancement of scholarships under Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme which was also recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) so that the amount of scholarship is suitably increased.

E. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

Recommendation (Para 7.5)

1.19 The Committee found that now-a-days, there are so many tribal students who are doing extremely well in various competitive examinations. The Committee are equally sure that there would be many ST students wanting to go abroad for higher studies or desired to pursue their doctorates but in the absence of either awareness or in the atmosphere of uncertainty, whether they will get it or not, these bright and worthy students didn't apply at all. There may also be cases where ST students whose parents

income might be little over 6 lakh per annum, are not able to avail the benefit of the Scheme. The Committee, therefore, desired the Ministry may explore either increasing the number of students from 20 to 30 and also the income ceiling of the parents from 6 lakhs to 8 lakhs per annum.

1.20 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their Action Taken Note have stated as under:

"The income ceiling for parents of the candidates has been fixed at Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum to keep the same at par with other Ministries of the Central Government. This Ministry will also take steps in future to harmonize the income ceiling with those of other Ministries, if need arises. The suggestion of Committee to increase number of slots from existing 20 to 30 will be kept in view while revising the scheme in future."

1.21 The Committee find some reluctance on the Ministry's part to increase the number of slots from 20 to 30 in National Overseas Scholarship Scheme. The Committee had earlier recommended to explore this possibility as more and more tribal students are gaining higher education in India and they search for avenues of further Doctoral Research/specialization in specific fields from Institutes abroad. The Committee feel that the selection process of the Ministry in itself creates a hindrance for these tribal students for applying to foreign Institutions/Universities. The Committee recommend the Ministry to minimise the time taken for selection process and once awarded, the scholarship validity can be upto 3 calendar years as this will benefit tribal students to seek admission in succeeding years also.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENTATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para 1.15)

2.1 The Committee note that though there are so many educational schemes for the tribals in the country yet the literacy rate of tribals is far below the national literacy rate which is a matter of serious concern. The Committee have been informed that poverty and poor economic conditions of STs, distance between home and school (especially for secondary education and above) and lack of awareness and understanding of utility and long-term value of formal education among illiterate elders are the main reasons for low literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes. The Committee are not convinced with the reasons attributed to the low literacy rate of STs. The Committee are of the view that efforts made/being made by the Ministry through Ashram Schools, Pre-Matric Scholarships, Post-Matric Scholarships and top class education for ST students have not yielded the desired result in ameliorating the education status of the ST students. The Committee find that the Schemes being implemented by the Ministries lack conviction, dedication and supervision. The Committee exhort the Ministry to show requisite commitment in implementation of these Schemes if justice is to done with the ST students.

Reply of the Ministry

2.2 In order to bridge the gaps in literacy of Scheduled Tribe children, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing number of schemes for improving education and literacy rate amongst tribals:

1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP): It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and others by providing support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc. As per scheme guidelines 40-50% of the total fund allocation

has to be for the activities related to education sector like addition to existing building infrastructure, construction of co-ed residential schools, construction of Girls and Boys Hostels, vocational training centres in residential schools, IT based education facilities / equipment etc.

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It has been decided to discontinue the three schemes (point 2 to 4 - Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs, Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas, Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas) from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP).

5. States have been addressed to take a series of measures have been taken to address the problem of drop outs: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script through Tribal Research Institutes and SarvaSiksha Abhiyan, content of the primers in the Tribal Cultural context, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals, construction of Girls toilets to check girl drop out, for physical safety, and to address sanitation issues, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait.

Apart from schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the nodal Department for education/literacy, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), is implementing various schemes for education and to improve the literacy rate, through Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Midday meal, Rashtriya Madhyamic Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) across the country including as part of its tribal sub plan (now called Scheduled Tribe Component).

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[**Data source**: Primary data received from the State Governments]

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[**Data source**: Educational Statistics at a Glance – 2016, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy]

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para 1.7 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para 2.9)

2.3 The Committee find that development of bilingual primers is going at snail's pace which shows the interest and keenness of the Ministry in the matter. The Committee are of the view that by simply issuing an advisory to the State Governments, the Ministry are absolving themselves from their avowed responsibility in the matter. The Committee desire that the Ministry should, at frequent level, pursue the matter energetically with the State Governments/UT Administrations reminding them the importance of bilingual primers for tribal students which would not only facilitate them to read and write but also is a backbone of their development.

Reply of the Government

2.4 Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has issued advisory to the State Governments to develop bilingual primers containing text both in regional and local tribal languages through Tribal Research Institute (TRI) for enhancement of learning achievement level

amongst the Scheduled Tribe Students. State Governments are responsible for implementation of the initiatives for ensuring 100% enrolment of ST students. MoTA envisages to support State Governments for development of bilingual Primers under the Scheme 'Support to TRI'. However, this scheme is demand driven and funds are provided to the State Governments based on their proposal after approval of APEX Committee chaired by Secretary(TA). Based on the proposals received from the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, funds have been provided for this purpose. Further, State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tripura have also developed primers with their own resources.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 2.10)

2.5 The Committee observes that there are 1470 hostels State-wise which are functional. The Committee, on many earlier occasions, have drawn the attention of the Ministry on the poor functioning of these hostels including the quality of food, building structure, insufficient teaching staff and meagre salary being paid to them and the dire need of monitoring the functioning/running of these hostels. The Ministry have often passed the buck to the State Governments stating that it is their responsibility to look after all these issues. The Committee strongly feel that as substantial amount of Ministry's money has been gone into building these hostels and other infrastructure, they must monitor all aspects of functioning of these hostels to ensure that these hostels run properly and efficiently.

Reply of the Government

2.6 Ministry of Tribal Affairs support mainly for construction of hostels for tribal students. Monitoring and maintenance of hostels is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. However, with a view to improve the facilities in the existing hostels, proposals received from State Governments are considered for funding under the schemes Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP), Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and Scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for various interventions including construction of boundary walls, toilets and

arrangement of drinking water etc. from time to time as per the demand of State Governments depending upon the availability of funds under the relevant schemes. Further, State Governments are asked to inform the occupancy status of the hostels. Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the physical status of hostels and facilities therein from time to time. The suggestions of the esteemed Committee has been noted for compliance.

As per the extant guidelines of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS), each State Government/UT Administration would be solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of EMRSs. The following steps are followed by MoTA with regard to reviewing and monitoring of EMRSs:

a) The progress of implementation of the scheme are reviewed by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs through periodic reports from the State Government/implementing agencies.

b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs conducts review meetings during which States/UTs are required to make presentations on the progress of their EMRSs.

c) The guidelines for the use of the grants under Article 275 (1) provide for an amount up to 2% of the total allocation to be used for administration of the programme. This would be applicable in case of EMRS.

d) A Centralized mechanism for the online monitoring of the EMRSs would be developed. Meanwhile States/UTs may strength their own systems/methods.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated:04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 3.7)

2.7 The Committee observe that only the capital cost is provided under the Scheme while the recurring expenses are to be met by the State Governments, the location of new schools and admission policy are decided by States/UTs and the Ashram Schools are to be completed within a period of 2 years from the date of release of the central assistance. The Committee find that hardly any school has been completed within 2 years after release of the central assistance as there is no answerability/accountability on the State Governments to ensure that these schools must be completed in two years time. Even the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry has failed to impress upon the State Governments to complete construction of these schools in time. Lack of sincerity and apathy on the part of State Governments only deprives the ST students to avail the benefits of these schools. The Committee in their earlier Reports on the Demands for Grants had advised the Ministry to explore other avenues including paradigm shift in the policy if they really want to do justice with the ST students. The Committee desire that the Ministry must revisit the *modus operandi* of construction of these schools. The Committee may also be informed of the steps taken by the Ministry to overhaul the construction, functioning and monitoring of the Scheme

Reply of the Government

2.8 To ensure accountability in implementation of projects sanctioned by this Ministry, Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds. Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are also obtained. Further, Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/ programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/ programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress. In the PAC meetings held during 2017-18, State Governments were impressed upon to complete the ongoing projects by December, 2018 and funds were sanctioned wherever required by the State Governments. Further, an online monitoring system has been put in place with web address http://stcmis.gov.in. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for

welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure *viz-a-viz* allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 4.13)

2.9 The Committee have been informed in the past that the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad has conducted an evaluation study of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The Committee may be informed about the recommendations made by the NIRD and how and in what manner the recommendations will benefit the students as well as quiet functioning of the Scheme.

Reply of the Government

2.10 Based on the recommendations of NIRD, guidelines of the scheme has been revised in the year 2013 and as the States/UTs are the implementing agencies for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, States/UTs give publicity to the scheme by the way of local newspapers, websites etc. scholarships. All scholarships amount are being disbursed directly into bank account of beneficiaries through DBT mode. Efforts are also being made to ensure that the students bank account is also Aadhaar seeded and income ceiling of parents/guardians for Post Matric Scholarships Scheme has been increased to Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum w.e.f 01.04.2013.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated:04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 5.8)

2.11 The Committee find that Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is being implemented from 01.07.2012 for the tribal students studying in classes IX and X. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers. The grants for running the Scheme have been provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the implementing States/UTs. The Committee are surprised to note that from the years 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till 22.11.2017) no funds have been released to the States of Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal under the Scheme. Similarly the funds

have not been released to States of Karnataka, Meghalaya and UT of Daman and Diu during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17. The Committee also find that even the grants for North- Eastern States where majority of tribal population reside, have not been released for two consecutive years. The Committee find it shocking that the Ministry have neither made any efforts to ensure that the funds are invariably released to these States nor tried to ascertain/assess the extent to which the tribal students in these States have been affected. It shows the total lack of determination on the part of the Ministry to guarantee that the future of these children is not put to dark. The Ministry owe an explanation to the Committee in the matter.

Reply of the Government

2.12 The Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are released to the State Governments/UT Administration on the basis of proposals being submitted by them. Every State/UT is required to access the requirement of fund for the ongoing financial year based on the number of applications received from eligible ST students as per norms of the scheme and furnish a consolidated proposal to the Ministry for financial assistance under the scheme. The expenditure incurred under the scheme is shared by Central Government and State/UT Administration in a defined sharing pattern. In so far as release of dues to the State Government is concerned, it is mentioned that arrears upto 2016-17 for almost all States/UT has been released during current financial year and for the NE States arrears upto 2016-17. In addition, 75% of estimated expenditure for 2017-18 has also been released in respect of those NE States who have submitted the requisite documents like Statement of Expenditure, UC etc. With a view to vigorously pursue the matter with States/UTs, the Pre-PAC meeting was organized in this Ministry in April, 2017 in which representatives of all States/UT were invited. These issues were discussed in detail with them in the meeting and they were requested to take immediate steps so that every eligible ST beneficiary gets scholarship in time. The Ministry will further continue to take up the issue with States/UTs so that students may avail maximum benefit under the scheme.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated:04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 5.9)

2.13 The Committee understand that the role of the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme in providing incentives in the form of scholarship for those children living in remote rural and hilly backward areas is enormous. The Committee desire that the Ministry should pursue with the State Governments/UT Administrations, particularly those with major tribal population, to invariably send proposals timely so as to avail maximum benefit under the Scheme.

Reply of the Government

2.14 The Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are released to the State Governments/UT Administration on the basis of proposals being submitted by them. Every State/UT is required to access the requirement of fund for the ongoing financial year based on the number of applications received from eligible ST students as per norms of the scheme and furnish a consolidated proposal to the Ministry for financial assistance under the scheme. The expenditure incurred under the scheme is shared by Central Government and State/UT Administration in a defined sharing pattern. In so far as release of dues to the State Government is concerned, it is mentioned that arrears upto 2016-17 for almost all States/UT has been released during current financial year and for the NE States arrears upto 2016-17. In addition, 75% of estimated expenditure for 2017-18 has also been released in respect of those NE States who have submitted the requisite documents like Statement of Expenditure, UC etc. With a view to vigorously pursue the matter with States/UTs, the Pre-PAC meeting was organized in this Ministry in April, 2017 in which representatives of all States/UT were invited. These issues were discussed in detail with them in the meeting and they were requested to take immediate steps so that every eligible ST beneficiary gets scholarship in time. The Ministry will further continue to take up the issue with States/UTs so that students may avail maximum benefit under the scheme.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 6.10)

2.15 The Committee also find that there are still so many EMRSs which are not yet functional and complete. The Ministry have also admitted that some of these Schools could not be completed as per schedule. The Committee urge the Ministry to monitor these Schools on regular basis being in touch with the concerned State Governments so that problems or difficulties affecting the timely completion of these Schools are sorted out there and then.

Reply of the Government

2.16 Ministry regularly monitors the progress of construction of EMRSs in various forum including in the Project Appraisal Committee(PAC) meetings. The States have been sensitized to complete all the infrastructure projects by December, 2018. It is to inform that 59 new EMRSs are made functional during the last 3 years. Submission of UCs is a prerequisite for further funding to the States in subsequent years.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 7.4)

2.17 The Committee find that the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to 20 students selected for pursuing higher studies abroad for Ph.D. and post-doctoral studies. The Committee further find that during the year of 2014-15, the Scholarship was provided to 20 students but in the year of 2015-16 only to 15 students while in the year 2016-17, only 16 students got Scholarship under this Scheme. In Committee's view, this declining number shows the lack of awareness of the Scheme among the students opting for studying abroad or doing post-doctoral studies. This should worry the Ministry regarding the future of the Scheme. The Committee feel that there is no dearth of meritorious ST students who, in the absence of proper guidance and awareness, are not able to avail the Scholarship. The Committee are of the firm view that the proper guidance/training as well as publicity are *sine-qua-non* of any scheme to be popular and successful. The Committee, therefore, desire that enough publicity be made at the college level so that target under the Scheme is easily achieved every year.

Reply of the Government

2.18 This Ministry has launched one portal to receive online application from students under the scheme from the year 2017-18 onwards. This initiative is aimed to facilitate candidates from remote areas to apply under the scheme without any difficulty and also with a view that the process of selection of candidates may be expedited. Further, the important dates for applying under the scheme is also being published in the employment news so that larger number of candidates may avail benefits under the scheme. As a result a total number of 157 applications have been received from students for 20 slots under the scheme for the selection year 2017-18.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Recommendation (Para 7.5)

2.19 The Committee find that now-a-days, there are so many tribal students who are doing extremely well in various competitive examinations. The Committee are equally sure that there would be many ST students wanting to go abroad for higher studies or desiring to pursue their doctorates but in the absence of either awareness or in the atmosphere of uncertainty, whether they will get it or not, these bright and worthy students don't apply at all. There may also be cases where ST students whose parents income might be little over 6 lakh per annum, are not able to avail the benefit of the Scheme. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry may explore either increasing the number of students from 20 to 30 and also the income ceiling of the parents from 6 lakhs to 8 lakhs per annum.

Reply of the Government

2.20 The income ceiling for parents of the candidates has been fixed at Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum to keep the same at par with other Ministries of the Central Government. This Ministry will also take steps in future to harmonize the income ceiling with those of

other Ministries, if need arises. The suggestion of Committee to increase number of slots from existing 20 to 30 will be kept in view while revising the scheme in future.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para 1.21 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENTATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation (Para 3.6)

4.1 The Committee find that the Scheme for the establishment of Ashram schools in Tribal sub-Plan areas is a centrally sponsored scheme under which the Central Government provides 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. However, the running and maintenance of Ashram Schools is the responsibility of the State Government /UT Administration concerned. The Committee also learn that the complaints, if any, regarding poor maintenance/facilities, etc., of Ashram Schools are to be taken up with the concerned State Government. The Committee do not understand the rationale of leaving the running and maintenance of Ashram Schools to State Governments. This is the very reason that these schools are not only in such a bad condition but are also not running well. In the past also, the Committee have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Ministry towards the poor maintenance of these schools. Leaving it to the State Governments, the functioning and maintenance of these schools can never improve. More so, there is hardly any monitoring/ inspection of these schools at the Ministry's level. There is a permanent shortage of teachers in these schools and State Governments always turn a blind eye. The Committee, therefore, desire that there has to be some strong mechanism in place by the Ministry so as to ensure that these schools function on the laid down parameters/criteria. The Committee also desire the Ministry to have a consistent/regular monitoring of these schools and shortcomings, if any, should be taken up with the respective State Governments as soon as the monitoring is done.

Reply of the Government

4.2 The suggestions of the esteemed Committee have been noted for compliance. Regarding shortage of teachers, it is pertinent to mention that some State Governments recruit teachers out of their Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) [now called Scheduled Tribe

Component (STC)] funds. For example: Madhya Pradesh has dedicated cadre teachers with the Tribal Department.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para 1.10 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para 6.9)

4.3 The Committee find that most of the EMRSs are not running well, have poor infrastructure besides inadequate teaching staff. As the onus of running of these EMRSs is solely on the State Governments/UT Administrations, the Committee hold apathy by the State Governments/UTs primarily responsible for such a miserable conditions of these schools. In the tussle between the Ministry on one hand and the States / UTs on the other, the ultimate sufferers are those poor ST students who are deprived of the opportunity of good and decent education. The Committee have, time and again, reminded the Ministry to be sensitive towards those unprivileged tribal students who suffer due to no fault of theirs. The Committee fail to understand when the full grant is provided to the State Governments by the Central Government, then why the Ministry cannot take over the entire supervision and management of these schools in their hands at least for the sake of those impecunious children. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry must be extremely sensitive towards these EMRSs and devise a robust mechanism that will not only help uplifting the standard of these schools but also the make them properly functional.

Reply of the Government

4.4 Entire supervision and management of the EMRSs is not being done by this Ministry due to shortage of resources / manpower. State Government has the primary responsibilities for management and supervision of the EMRSs. However, Ministry now on regular intervals monitors the overall activities of EMRSs with the State

Governments, EMRSs societies and Principals of the EMRSs through meetings, video conference and whatsapp groups. Periodical visits are also made by officers from this Ministry to these EMRSs. Funding for any intervention in these EMRSs are demand based and grants are provided periodically for this purpose. Recurring grants are provided in the beginning of the year itself. However, the concern of the Committee is noted.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF
WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE INTERIM IN NATURE

Recommendation (Para 4.10)

5.1 The Committee note that a scholarship is an award of financial aid for a student to further his or her education. The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme was introduced during the year 1944-45 by the Central Government. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes pursuing Post-Matric recognized courses in recognized institutions. The Scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels. The Committee find that the Post-Matric Scholarship is caught up with innumerous problems of different kind. On the one hand there have been no beneficiaries in 2016-17 in the States/ UTs such as Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadar & Nagar Haveli while on the other hand most of the State Governments are reluctant to bear their share of liabilities in completing mandatory formalities attached with the Scheme. In the process, tribal students face lot of difficulties in continuing their education. The Committee desire that these problems need to sorted out with the State Governments/ UTs in order to save the future of those students who want to pursue higher education as it ultimately leads to increase in drop-out and illiteracy rate among tribals. Needless to say that the Ministry should clear all dues of the State Governments/ UT Administrations under this Scheme in the current financial year.

Reply of the Government

5.2 The Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and funds are released to the State Governments/UT Administration on the basis of proposals being submitted by them. Every State/UT is required to access the requirement of fund for the ongoing financial year based on the number of applications received from eligible ST students as per norms of the scheme and furnish a consolidated proposal to the Ministry for financial assistance under the scheme. The expenditure incurred under the scheme is shared by Central Government and State/UT

Administration in a defined sharing pattern. In so far as release of dues to the State Government is concerned, it is mentioned that during the financial year 2017-18 an amount of Rs. 875 crore has been released to various State Government/UT Administration to clear their arrear claims upto 2016-17 and Rs 590 crore has been released as the grant for the year 2017-18. As regard the number of beneficiaries reported by States/UTs for the year 2016-17, it is submitted that as per table nil beneficiaries has been shown against the State/UT of Bihar and A&N Administration as these two States/UT Administration have so far not reported coverage of actual number of beneficiaries during the year 2016-17 in spite of repeated reminders and the table is to be updated once figures is received in the Ministry.

Recommendation (Para 4.11)

5.3 The Committee also find that Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has been/ is being introduced to streamline the process of payment of scholarship. The Committee observe that even payment of scholarship through DBT is not yielding the desired results as process of opening of account by the students is not hassle free as banks are not very forthcoming in opening accounts of these students. The Committee desire that the Ministry must look into it and if necessary, take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance so that the latter can instruct the banks accordingly.

Reply of the Government

5.4 As per existing procedure, Ministry releases funds to the State Govt./UT Administration and scholarships to the eligible ST students are being disbursed by the respective State Govt./UT Administration into their bank account through DBT mode. No State Government/UT Administration has reported any difficulty in disbursing funds through DBT mode. However, these issues are being taken up with Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance to remove the bottlenecks so that the ST

students may not face any problem in receiving scholarships into their bank account through DBT mode.

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para 1.15 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para 4.12)

5.5 The Committee have been informed that certain banks are deducting some amount of the students' from the scholarship fund in the name of maintaining minimum balance in their account. The Committee deprecate such act on the part of bank officials as under the zero balance account, there is no minimum requirement of money to be kept in the account. The Committee are of the considered view that such attitude of bank officials is unacceptable. The Committee desire the Ministry to take up the matter at the highest level with the Ministry of Finance so that banks are instructed that they should not insist on minimum balance from the students.

Reply of the Government

5.6 As per existing procedure, Ministry releases funds to the State Government/UT Administration and scholarships to the eligible ST students are being disbursed by the respective State Govt/UT Administration into their bank account through DBT mode. No State Government/UT Administration Has reported any difficulty in disbursing funds through DBT mode. However, these issues are being taken up with Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance to remove the bottlenecks so that the ST students may not face any problem in receiving scholarships into their bank account through DBT mode.

[Ministry of Tribal Affairs' O.M. No. 16015/02/2017-PC dated: 04.06.2018]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para 1.15 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para 5.10)

5.7 The Committee find that the amount provided under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is only Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers which is very low as per present Consumer Price Index (CPI). When asked if there is any proposal to enhance the amount, the Ministry informed that the proposal to enhance the amount of Scholarship from Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 per month for day scholars and from Rs. 350 to Rs. 525 per month for hostellers has already been recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) headed by Secretary Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and is pending for final approval of the competent authority. The Committee desire that the rate of scholarship must be enhanced if the Ministry genuinely want to do justice with these poor students.

Reply of the Government

5.8 The rate of scholarships is proposed to be enhanced to ensure that harmonization of scholarships amount with various other Ministries of the Central Government. This Ministry will also take steps in future to harmonize the amount with those of other Ministries and consider for enhancement, if need arises.

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Para 1.18 of Chapter-I of the Report)

NEW DELHI;

7 August , 2018
16 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

RAMESH BAIS
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON TUESDAY, 7th AUGUST, 2018

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. 113, PHA Extension Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
3. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
4. Smt. K. Maragatham
5. Dr. Udit Raj
6. Shri Ch. Malla Reddy
7. Smt. Satabdi Roy
8. Kunwar Bharatendra Singh
9. Prof. Sadhu Singh
10. Smt. Mamata Thakur
11. Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava
12. Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav
13. Dr. Karan Singh Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

14. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
15. Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas
16. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
17. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
18. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
19. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
20. Smt. Chhaya Verma
21. Shri Ramkumar Verma

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
2. Smt. Mamta Kemwal - Additional Director

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration of the following draft Reports of the Committee:-

(i) **** **** ****

(ii) **** **** ****

(iii) 56th Report on Action Taken on 49th Report on 'Educational Schemes for Tribals' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(iv) **** **** ****

(v) **** **** ****

(vi) **** **** ****

(vii) **** **** ****

(viii) **** **** ****

(ix) **** **** ****

4. The Chairperson then requested the Members to give their suggestions, if any, on the draft Reports. The Reports were adopted by the Committee without any amendments. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize these draft Reports in the light of consequential changes that might arise out of factual verification of the draft Reports and to present the same to both the Houses.

The Committee then adjourned.

** Matter not related to this Report.*

APPENDIX

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FORTY-NINTH REPORT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT ON 'EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR TRIBALS OF THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS'

		Total	Percentage
I.	Total number of Recommendations	16	
II.	Observations/Recommendations, which have been accepted by the Government (Paragraph Nos. 1.15, 2.9, 2.10, 3.7, 4.13, 5.8, 5.9, 6.10, 7.4 and 7.5)	10	62.50
III.	Observations/Recommendations which the committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government (Nil)	0	0
IV.	Observations/Recommendations, in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted (Paragraph Nos. 3.6 and 6.9)	2	12.50
V.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature (Paragraph Nos. 4.10, 4.11, 4.12 and 5.10)	4	25.00